









Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome

- A group of symptoms
- Develop after birth
- Baby no longer getting a certain drug or medicine (illicit or prescription) he/she was receiving while in utero
- Most often seen with opioid exposure
- Can be sedatives, polysubstances, nicotine, alcohol
- Develops in 55-94% of drug exposed infants

Preterm Infants & NAS • May exhibit fewer signs of withdrawal – Immaturity – Less total body fat – Difference in total drug exposure

Neurological	Autonomic	Gastrointestinal
Irritability Increased wakefulness High-pitched cry Tremor Increased muscle tone Hyperactive deep tendon reflexes Frequent yawning Sneezing Seizures	Diaphoresis Nasal stuffiness Fever Mottling Temperature instability Mild elevations in respiratory rate and blood pressure	Vomiting Diarrhea Dehydration Poor weight gain Poor feeding Uncoordinated & constant sucking

Onset of Withdrawal Symptoms Approximate time to onset of withdrawal (W/D) symptoms Alcohol 3-12 hours Barbiturates 4-7 days but can range from 1-14 days Cocaine Usually no W/D signs but sometimes neurobehavioral abnormalities (↓ arousal & physiologic stress)occur at 48-60 hours Heroin Within 24 hours Marijuana Usually no clinical W/D signs Methadone 3 days but up to 5-7days, severity varies abnormalities 48-60 hours Opioids 24-36 hours but can be up to 5-7 days Sedatives 1-3 days SSRI's Several hours to several days







NAS- Scoring Tool-Modified Finnegan Scoring System

- Designed for term infants on 4 hour feeding schedule
- Needs to be modified for preterm infants.
- Infants should not be awakened to score.

Assessment and Scoring

 A crying baby should be soothed and quieted before assessing muscle tone, Moro reflex and respiratory rate.

Scoring-Key Points

- First score/Baseline score done approximately 2 hours after birth
- Re-scoring at 3-4 hour intervals
- Scoring is dynamic
 - All signs and symptoms observed during the scoring interval are included in the point total for that period.

Central Nervous System Disturbances Signs: Cry Sleep Moro Reflex Tremors Muscle Tone Excoriation Myoclonic Jerks Seizures

Crying

- Normally infant will use self-consoling measures such as finger sucking or fist sucking to diminish or eliminate crying within a 15 second period of time
- · Offer holding, rocking or pacifier
- These measures usually work unless extremely hungry, in pain or in major discomfort due to a pathological condition

Excessive or high-pitched crying

- Score 2: Score 3: Unable to use self-consoling measures with in 15 seconds
- Cries intermittently or continuously for <u>less</u> <u>than</u> 5 minutes despite interventions
- Score whether the cry is high-pitched or not



Continuous High-Pitched Crying

- Score 3: Unable to use self-consoling measures with in 15 seconds
- Cries intermittently or continuously for <u>greater</u> than 5 minutes despite interventions
- Score whether the cry is high-pitched or not



Sleep

 Based on the longest period of light or deep sleep displayed by the infant, within the entire scoring interval

Sleep

- Scale of increasing severity
 - -1 score from the 3 levels of severity
 - Preterm- if eating every 3 hours can sleep for 2 ½ hours.
- If a 3 hour scoring period is used due to a 3 hour medication schedule, do not score the "sleeps less than 3 hours" unless infant wakes on their own after sleeping at least 2 hours

Sleep

- Score 3- if sleeps <1 hour
- Score 2- if sleeps < 2 hours
- Score 1-if sleeps <3 hours
- Score 0- if infant does not awaken spontaneously

Moro Reflex

- Prior to eliciting this reflex, quiet if irritable or crying
- Definitions:
 - -Jittery- symmetric & involuntary rhythmic tremors
 - -Clonus- involuntary repetitive jerks (out/in movements) of wrist or ankle

Moro Reflex

- Normal newborn reflex
- Lift infant off the crib by arms and allow to gently fall back onto mattress
- Arms should straighten and elbows will move away from the body
- Extension of the wrist & fanning/opening of the fingers
- Arms return to the chest and may begin to cross over each other

Moro reflex

- Score 2: pronounced jitteriness (rhythmic tremors that are symmetrical and involuntary) of the hands during or at the end of a Moro reflex.
- Score 3: jitteriness and clonus (repetitive involuntary jerks) of the hands and / or arms are present during or after the initiation of the reflex.

Tremors

- Temors- involuntary rhythmic movements/quivers with equal amplitude occurring at a fixed point
- Scale of increasing severity
- Baby should only receive one score from the 4 levels of severity
- Undisturbed refers to baby asleep or at rest in crib

Tremors- Disturbed

- Mild tremors:
- -Score 1 if tremors of the hand or foot when handled
- Moderate-severe:
- -Score 2 if tremors of the arms or legs, with or without tremors of hands and feet when handled

Tremors- Undisturbed

- Mild tremors:
- Score 3 if tremors of hand or foot when not being handled
- Score 4 if tremors of arms or legs with or without tremors of the hands or feet when not being handled

Increased Muscle Tone

- The ability of the muscle to resist movement
- Do not assess tone when asleep or crying
- Wake and/or comfort a crying infant prior to testing

Increased muscle tone

- Score 2: if excessive or above-normal muscle tone or tension is observed
 - muscles become "stiff" or rigid and the baby shows marked resistance to passive movements.
- Example:
 - no head lag when being pulled to the sitting position;
 - if there is tight flexion of the baby's arms & legs (unable to slightly extend these when an attempt is made to extend and release the supine infant's arms & legs)

Excoriation

- Skin abrasions- result from constant rubbing against a surface
- Score when excoriations first appear, increase or appear in a new area
- Continue to score until the rub marks are no longer present.



Myoclonic jerks

- Score 3: if involuntary muscular contractions
- Twitching or jerking of limbs
 - -irregular
 - —exceedingly abrupt (usually involving a single group of muscles)

Generalized seizures

- Referred to as tonic seizures.
- Most often a generalized activity involving tonic extensions of all limbs
- Sometimes limited to one or both limbs on one side
- Activity doesn't stop if limb is held

Generalized seizures-cont.

- Swimming
- Rowing
- Pedaling
- Bicycling
- Eye staring
- Rapid involuntary movements of eyes
- Chewing
- Back arching
- Fist clenching

Metabolic /Vasomotor/Respiratory Disturbances Signs: Fever Sweating Yawning Mottling Nasal Stuffiness Sneezing

Respiratory rate

Nasal Flaring

Sweating

- Score 1 If: spontaneous sweating
 - not due to excessive clothing or high room temperature
- Moisture on forehead, upper lip or back of neck

Hyperthermia

- Temperature taken per axilla
- Mild pyrexia- 99-100° is an early indication of heat produced by increased muscle tone or tremors
 - -Score 1 if: 99-101°
 - -Score 2 if :> 101°

Yawning

 Score 1 if: more than 3 yawns observed within the scoring interval



Mottling

 Score 1 if: mottling (marbled appearance of pink and pale or white areas) is present on the baby's chest, trunk, arms or legs.



Nasal stuffiness

 Score 1 if: nasal drainage with or without stuffy nose

Sneezing

 Score 1 if: more than 3-4 sneezes observed within the scoring interval

Nasal flaring

 Score 2 : Outward spreading of the nostrils is observed

Respiratory rate

- Infant should be quieted if crying prior to counting respiratory rate
- Score 1 if: >60 per minute without other evidence of lung or airways disease
- Score 2 if: respirations > 60 per minute & involve retractions



Excessive sucking

- Score 1 :
 - -hyperactive/disorganized sucking
 - increased rooting with swiping movements of hand across mouth
 - Attempting to suck on pacifier while moving head side to side, unable to suck on pacifier adequately

Poor feeding

- Score 2 if: baby demonstrates excessive sucking prior to feeding, yet sucks infrequently during a feeding taking inadequate volumes
- Demonstrates an uncoordinated sucking reflex (difficulty sucking and swallowing) gulping and stopping frequently to breathe

Poor feeding- Prematures

 Premature infants may require tube feeding and should not be scored for poor feeding if tube feeding is expected for their gestation

Regurgitation / vomiting

- Score 2 if: > 2 times during or after feeding- not associated with burping
- Score 3 if: projectile vomiting- one or more episode(s) occur during or immediately after a feeding

Loose stools / diarrhea

- Score 2 if loose (curds/seedy appearance)
 - -May or may not be explosive
- Score 3 if watery stools (water ring on diaper around stool) are observed
- Check the diaper after the exam is completed- if irritated bottom noted

Consider Treatment

If scores are:

- > 8 for 3 consecutive scores
- > 12 for 2 consecutive scores



Pharmacologic Treatment

- Morphine- shorter half life, thus easier to see response
- Start at 0.05mg /kg every 3 hours
- Start to wean if average scores <8
- Wean by 10% daily
- Consider using Tylenol
- Consider using Mylicon (simethicone)
- Non- Pharmalogical interventions

Goal

- Score of < 8
 - Allows for appropriate drug weaning
- Discharge
 - Score < 8 off medications for 24-72 hours</p>

Nursing Interventions: Comfort measures

Excessive or high-pitched crying

- Reduce environmental stimuli
- Hold firmly and close to the body
- Gentle rocking, talking/singing/humming
- Use of infant swing



Sleeplessness

- Wrap or swaddle baby
- Minimal handling
- Skin to skin
- Use swing
- Feed baby on demand







Myoclonic Jerks, Tremors, Jitteriness, Irritability

- Prepare everything prior to disturbing the baby to minimize handling
- Slow movements
- Reduced lighting
- Reduced noise levels
- Soft music
- Massage
- Relaxation baths

Excoriation

- Tegaderm® to knees and elbows
- Clean skin regularly
- Dry clothing and bedding to prevent skin infection

Hyperthermia

- Ensure adequate hydration
- Reduce environmental temperature
- Avoid heavy bedding
- Dress or swaddle in loose light fabrics
- Skin to skin contact with mother

Nasal Stuffiness / Excessive Nasal Secretions

 Use gentle suction if nasal secretions cause obstruction to ensure adequate respiratory function

Excessive Sucking

- Apply mittens if trauma to fingers.
- Offer pacifier- for nonnutritive sucking.





Poor Feeding

- Feed on demand
- · Reduce environmental stimuli during feeding
- Frequent small feeds with rest between sucking
- Assess coordination of suck/swallow reflexsupport cheeks and jaw if necessary
- If insufficient fluid intake notify Medical Staff
- May need hypercaloric formula

Regurgitation / vomiting

 Burp frequently when baby stops sucking & at end of feeding



Loose/watery stools

- Frequent diaper changes
- Use barrier creams
- Occasional skin exposure to allow bottom to dry



- Achieving reliable scores using the Modified Finnegan Neonatal Scoring Tool can be done by:
 - Establishing set descriptions of the criterion scored
 - -Education of staff
 - Consider reassessing inter-rater reliability among staff

Thank you!